

IMPACT OF MCCD WORKSHOP ON KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS IN POST GRADUATE RESIDENTS AT A TERTIARY CARE TEACHING HOSPITAL

Sandeep S. Kadu¹, Atul A. Khalkar²

¹Professor and Head, Department of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology,

²Professor, Department of General Surgery, DVVPF's Medical College, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, India.

ABSTRACT

Background: Medical Certificate of Cause of Death is a vital document, important scientific tool issued by the doctors. It is the physician's primary responsibility to complete the medical certificate of cause of death correctly. Incorrect filling up of the certificate will result in gross errors in legal scrutiny in medico-legal deaths. **Method:** At the beginning the self-designed, pretested questionnaire open ended was distributed to participants, immediately after distribution pre-test was conducted. After the pre-test an interactive workshop was conducted on the MCCD. After the workshop post test was conducted. **Result:** There was an increase in the knowledge about who issues death certificates, long form of MCCD, who issues death certificate, maximum period within which you have to inform the registrar office about death in your clinic/hospital, detent dead body until your bills paid, what matter you are going to write on 1a. column and version present available in medical students from 0% to 61%, 30% to 100 %, 0% to 91 %, 0% to 91 %, 70 % to 96 %, 26 % to 87 % and 39 % to 100 % respectively. **Conclusion:** In the present study there is an improvement in knowledge and awareness in post graduates students after an interactive workshop on the MCCD.

Keywords: Medical Certificate of Cause of Death; Educational intervention; Postgraduate students.

INTRODUCTION

Issuing Medical Certificate of Cause of Death (MCCD) is done immediately after deciding the person is dead, by the same medical officer who has declared the person dead. Correct knowledge of the cause of death is essential as future course [1]. It is a vital document, important scientific tool issued by the doctors [2]. It is the physician's primary responsibility to complete the medical certificate of cause of death correctly [3]. Incorrect filling up of the certificate will result in gross errors in legal scrutiny in medico-legal deaths [4]. Accuracy in certifying the cause of death is desirable at many levels as it affects health statistics. There are many rules and regulations about filling and issuing this certificate. World Health Organization endorsed the system of International Classification of Diseases (ICD) in 1990 report on MCCD. The causes of deaths has been tabulated as per the National List (ICD –10, modified according to Indian conditions [5]. Study was designed to educate and make them aware of importance of correct medical certification of death by using workshop as intervention. Increased education and better documentation leads to reduction in errors and improves the legitimacy of death certificates.

Purpose of study: The study was designed to see if any improvement could be brought about Medical Certification of Cause of Death

Aim: To analyse the impact of MCCD workshop

(Educational intervention) on knowledge and awareness in PG residents

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study design: An interventional study

Ethics approval: The study was approved by the Institutional Ethics committee and informed consent was taken from the participants before the study commencement

Study duration: 3 months

Study place: DVVPF's Medical College and Hospital, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra.

Sample size: 46 members of PG residents

Inclusion criteria:

Exclusion criteria: Participants included during the pre-test (Before study) were excluded during actual study

Methodology: At the beginning the self-designed, pretested questionnaire open ended was distributed to participants, immediately after distribution pre-test was conducted (Annexure 1). After the pre-test an interactive workshop was conducted on the MCCD. After the workshop post test was conducted.

Statistical analysis: The data was represented in form of percentage and statistical analysis was done by using chi-square test

Annexure 1: Questionnaire

Who issues death certificates

What is the long form of MCCD?



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Correspondence: Dr. Atul A.Khalkar, Professor, Department of General Surgery, DVVPF's Medical College, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra. E-mail: atulkhalkar24@gmail.com

Who design the format of MCCD?

According the birth and death registration act 1969, what is the maximum period within which you have to inform the registrar office about death in your clinic/hospital?

Patient is not paying bills of your hospital, are you going to detent dead body until your bills paid?

What matter you are going to write on 1a. Column of MCCD?

Which version is currently available?

mat of MCCD in medical students from 0% to 91 %. (p value < 0.001), There was an increase in the knowledge about maximum period to inform the registrar in medical students from 0% to 91 %. (p value < 0.001), an increase in the knowledge about going to detent dead body until your bills paid in medical students from 70 % to 96 %. (p value < 0.001), an increase in the knowledge about what matter you are going to write on 1a. Column of MCCD in medical students from 26 % to 87 %. (p value < 0.001) and there was an increase in the knowledge about which version is currently available in medical students from 39 % to 100 %. (p value < 0.001)

In the present study it is revealed that a significant reduction in the error after the post workshop,

RESULTS

In the present study total 46 participants were included and the questionnaire was consists of 7 questions. After the completion of the pre and post-test the following observations were made:

Question number	Pre tested		Post tested		Chi square value	P value
	Correct	Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect		
1	0	46	28	18	40.25	0.000**
2	14	32	46	0	49.07	0.000**
3	0	46	42	4	77.28	0.000**
4	0	46	40	6	70.77	0.000**
5	32	14	44	2	10.89	0.000**
6	12	34	40	6	34.68	0.000**
7	18	28	46	0	40.25	0.000**

DISCUSSION

Amul B Patel noted major errors in 23(57.5%) certificates, commonest being improper sequencing (55%) [8]. Ahmed Suleman Haque observed 124 (62%) certificates with inappropriate immediate and underlying cause of death [9].

In the present study we found that the doctors are finding it difficult to correctly fill the immediate cause of death. Only 14% could correctly fill this column. Astonishingly, 86% of the doctors are confused between the terms, cause of death and modes of death [6].

Shobha Misra observed that during the pre-test, although the participants mentioned gender and age, the name of the deceased was frequently missing and it was significantly improved post-test [7].

According the studies b Villa J [10], Lu TH [11] the most frequent error in pre workshop was in listing the mechanism of death followed by the proper underlying the cause of death and it was dropped to one third following the workshop.

In the present study the there was an increase in the knowledge about who issues death certificates in medical students from 0% to 61%. (p value < 0.001), an increase in the knowledge about long form of MCCD in medical students from 30% to 100 % (p value < 0.001), an increase in the knowledge about who design the for-

CONCLUSION

In the present study there is an improvement in knowledge and awareness in post graduates students after an interactive workshop on the MCCD. There is a need to adopt multi-faceted approach to increase knowledge and awareness about rules, regulations of MCCD in doctors to improve accuracy and reliability of data

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